

SHUSTIKOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; BUGROVA, T.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Acute catarrh of the respiratory tract and its prevention]
Ostrye katary dykhatel'nykh putei i ikh preduprezhdenie.
Leningrad, Nedgiz, 1962. 17 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(CATARRH)

GEORGIYEVSKAYA, Lidiya Matveyevna; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; BUGROVA, T.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Diseases due to the common cold, their prevention and
treatment] Prostudnye zabolevaniia, ikh preduprezhdenie i
lechenie. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 50 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(COLD (DISEASE))

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, Igor' Aleksandrovich; RAVKIND, B.M., red.;
BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Vaccinations are a powerful method for protecting children
from infectious diseases] Privivki moguchee sredstvo predo-
khraneniia detei ot infektsionnykh boleznei. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1962. 27 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(VACCINATION)

MOLCHANOV, Nikolay Semenovich, prof.; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; BUGROVA,
T.I., tekhn. red.

[What myocardial infarct is] Chto takoe infarkt miokarda. Le-
ningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(HEART—INFARCTION)

KUDRYAVTSEV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases of the joints] Le-
chenie i preduprezhdenie infektsionnykh zabolеваний суставов. Leni-
grad, Medgiz, 1960. 36 p.
(JOINTS—DISEASES) (MIRA 14:12)

HAVKIND, B.M.

Disorders of the intestine following traumas. Trudy Len.gos.
nauch.-issl.inst.travn.i ortop. no.7:318-323 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
1. Iz otdeleniya travmatologii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

RAVKIND, B.M.
IOFFE, V.I., redaktor; RAVKIND, B.M., redaktor; KHARASH, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in the immunology and epidemiology of scarlet fever and streptococcus infections] Voprosy imunologii i epidemiologii skarlatiny i streptokokkovykh infektsii. Pod red. V.I.Ioffe. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry. Leningradskoe otd-nie. 1956. 226 p.

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.
(SCARLET FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

F. EYDLIN, Solomon Yakovlevich, prof.; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; KONONOVA,
L.B., tekhn. red.

[What to do in the case of industrial accidents] Chto delat'
pri neschastnom sluchae na proizvodstve. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014443

VINOKUROV, David Abramovich; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Exercise therapy in myocardial infarction] Lechebnaia fiz-
kul'tura pri infarkte miokarda. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 35 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

(HEART-INFARCTION)

IOFFE, Vladimir Il'ich; RAVKIND, B.M., red.; KOSTAKOVA, M.S., tekhn.
red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Immunology of rheumatism] Immunologija revmatizma. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1962. 355 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(IMMUNOLOGY) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

RAVKIND, Boris Maksimovich; TIKHONOV-BUGROV, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich;
BENENSON, M.Ye., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Therapeutic factors at the Tskhaltubo Health Resort] Lecheb-
nye faktory kurorta Tskhaltubo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry.
Leningr. otd-nie, 1960. 45 p.
(TSKHALTUBO--HYDROTHERAPY) (MIRA 13:11)

L 52095-65 EWT(1) P1-4 IJP(c)

UR/0286/65/000/009/0043/0043

ACCESSION NR: AP5015261

16

3

AUTHORS: Prokator, L. M.; Ravkind, L. B.

TITLE: A method for preparing photosensitive layers. Class 21, No. 170584

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniya i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: photosensitivity, cadmium compound, copper, luminophor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for preparing photosensitive layers of cadmium selenide activated with copper in the presence of 8-10% of cadmium chloride used as a smoothener. The layers are deposited from a solution onto a glass base and are subsequently dried and baked. To simplify the process and to increase the effectiveness of the luminophor, the deposition of the layer is conducted for 10-20 minutes out of an 8-12% solution of cadmium chloride with the activator content of 10^{-5} - 10^{-6} weight percent after the cleared liquid is removed with, say, a syphon. Drying is carried out at the temperature of 100-120C, and baking at 480-550C for 20-40 minutes.

ASSOCIATION: Predpriyatiye gosudarstvennogo komiteta po oboronnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Enterprise of the State Committee on Defense Technology, SSSR)

Card 1/2

L-52095-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015261

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

0
SUB CODE: CC,OP

RJG
Card 2/2

TIKHOMIROV, F., veterinarnyy vrach; RAVKOVA, P., veterinarnyy vrach.
Practices of the Gvardeyskiy zooveterinary sector. Veterinariia
30 no.8:8-9 Ag '53.

PALATNIK, L.S.; FEDOROV, G.V.; RAVLIK, A.G.

Electronographic investigation of iron-carbon alloys of variable composition prepared with use of electron bombardment. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 11 no. 2:236-239 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo
i Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Iron alloys-Metallography) (Electron diffraction examination)

L 29225-66 -EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6019365 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/002/0217/0222

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Bronin, S. V.; Ravlik, A. G.; D'yachenko, V. S.

ORG: Kar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electronographic and electron microscopic investigation of carbides in iron carbide films condensed in a vacuum

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 217-222

TOPIC TAGS: iron compound, carbide, nucleation, electron microscopy, annealing, alloy, metal film

ABSTRACT: Thin film Fe-C alloys were obtained by simultaneous and successive condensation of the components of specimens with variable composition. The effect of preparative conditions on the formation of the carbide phases was studied. Epsilon-carbide was obtained in the multilayered films. When it was vacuum annealed, an irreversible transformation was observed: $\epsilon Fe_xC \rightarrow \chi Fe_xC \rightarrow Fe_3C + (x - 3) Fe$.

In multilayered preparations obtained by successive condensation of Fe and C, the formation of cementite passes through the metastable phases: epsilon- Fe_xC and chi- Fe_xC ; in the bilayered films, as well as in films obtained by the simultaneous condensation of Fe and C, the immediate formation of cementite occurs.

UDC: 669.11:548.74

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L 29225-66

ACC NR: AP6019365

The transition $\varepsilon \rightarrow \chi$ has a polymorphic transformation character and occurs by nucleation and growth of crystal centers of chi-carbide which, during further annealing, is decomposed into cementite and iron. The composition of epsilon- and chi-carbides can be described by the formula Fe_4C . The authors express their gratitude to A. T. Pugachev and N. I. Gorbenko for aid in photographing the electronograms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS] 2

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 07Apr65 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 (W)

L 13852-65 ENT(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Pad IJP(c) JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048779 S/0128/84/018/004/0632/0634

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Ravlik, A. G.; Stetsenko, A. N.

TITLE: On phase composition of vacuum condensates of cobalt 27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 4, 1984, 632-634

TOPIC TAGS: phase composition, cobalt, vacuum cobalt deposition, alpha cobalt, beta cobalt, polymorphic cobalt modification

ABSTRACT: The authors have experimentally investigated the influence of temperature and the nature of the substrate on the phase composition of vacuum deposited cobalt. The substrates (carbon film, condensate of NaCl, or glass) had a measured temperature gradient. The composition of the films was analyzed with the x-ray diffraction method. It was found that at lower temperatures (in the 20 to 200 C range) the α Co is formed (hexagonal closely packed lattice), and at higher temperatures (200 to 450 C)- the α Co is formed (cubic face centered lattice). It is possible that β -phase which is formed at lower temperatures is

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L 43852-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048779

transformed into α -phase through the action of dislocation centers. This transformation is impeded at higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Khar'-
kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM , SS

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 007

Rd
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033898

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/017/002/0543/0554

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Fuks, M. Ya.; Lukashenko, L. I.; Ravlik, A. G.; Kozma, A. A.

ORG: Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, Khar'kov (Polytechnisches Institut)

TITLE: The structure and magnetic properties of condensed ferromagnetic films

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 17, no. 2, 1966, 543-554

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic thin film, electromagnetic film, vacuum degassing, cobalt, permalloy, magnetic anisotropy, ferromagnetic film

ABSTRACT: Two series of permalloy, Fe, Ni and Co films were prepared by conventional degassing and vacuum deposition at 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} torr; the thickness h of the film varied from 0.1 to 30.0 μ . The first series included films with $h \approx 1.5 \mu$, the second series included films with $h \approx 0.5 \mu$. The films were examined for oriented and disoriented microstresses, the grade of the dispersion of blocks, and the concentration rate of stacking faults. Various forms of structural and phase nonequilibrium were also examined. The structural peculiarities are caused by the preparation conditions as well as by the heat treatment of the film. Thus in Ni and permalloy condensates, oriented microstresses were found to exist in a direction close to normal to the film; they reach the order of 25 kg/mm^2 and decrease with increasing substrate temperature. It is believed that at least to some extent these microstresses affect

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ACC NR: AP6033898

the magnetic anisotropy in the direction of the normal. The films have a high rate of block dispersion; the mean linear block size is 100 Å at a substrate temperature of ~200°C. The concentration of twin stacking faults in permalloy films reaches up to 60%. In Co films, the deformation stacking faults were found to predominate on account of the polymorphism. The observed decrease of the coercive force in Co films at substrate temperature ~480°C is related to the decreasing concentration of the hexagonal phase. There is a distinct correlation between the structural state of the films, and their magnetic properties. This correlation is especially pronounced for the phase nonequilibrium (Co films), and for structural nonequilibrium (the effect of the texture upon the magnetic anisotropy of Co and Fe condensates). The correlation of other characteristics (stacking faults, block dimensions, disoriented microstresses, etc.) requires further study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 31May66/

ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

L 8849-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACC NR: AP5022731 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2829/2833 56
B

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Lukashenko, L. I.; Ravlik, A. G.
ORG: Kharkov Polytechnical Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy
institut)

TITLE: Investigation of Permalloy films with a "supercritical" hysteresis loop

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9 1965, 2829-2833

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic thin film, Permalloy, hysteresis loop

ABSTRACT: The authors studied Permalloy films of various thicknesses having a "super-critical" hysteresis loop with an initial composition of 83% Ni and 17% Fe. The purpose of the work was a detailed analysis of the domain structure and behavior of the hysteresis loop parameters over a wide range of film thicknesses (0.4-20 μ) and substrate temperatures (230-450°C). The methods used for preparation of the specimens and the experimental conditions are described. Oscillograms of the hysteresis loops at various temperatures for a single specimen are given. A "supercritical" hysteresis loop is shown in figure 1. An increase in the substrate temperature from ~230 to ~360°C causes a considerable reduction in H_c and H_s , and an increase in B_s/B_c and the angle β . With a further increase in the substrate temperature, the sharp break at

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ACC NR: AP5022731

point H_s is smoothed out, the coercive force is reduced, and the loop loses its "supercritical" shape. The ratio B_s/H_s falls from 10 to 2-3 in the 230-360°C temperature range. The ratio B_r/B_s increases with a reduction in film thickness varying from 0.05 to 0.85. This is in contradiction to previously proposed theoretical models which do not allow a value less than 0.5. A model is proposed for distribution of magnetization intensity in a film with "supercritical" hysteresis loop. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula.

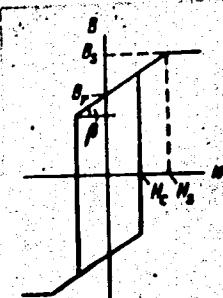


Fig. 1. "Supercritical" hysteresis loop:
 B_s --saturation induction;
 B_r --resonance; H_c --coercive force;
 H_0 --saturation field

$$\tan\delta = \frac{B_r - B_s}{H_c}$$

SUB CODE: 20/

NVA
Card 2/2

SUBJ DATE: 26Apr65/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTM REF: 008

1.00(6)-01 ETT(m)/ETT(t)/ETT 1J1(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: A16029132 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/1055/1058

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L.S.; Ravlik, A.G.; Roshchenko, S.T.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V.I.Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Influence of the structure and phase composition on the coercive force of cobalt films [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 1055-1058

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic film, cobalt, magnetic coercive force, annealing, phase composition, crystal orientation, MFTAI 6/1/77

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the coercive force, phase composition, and orientation of 5 to 20 micron thick cobalt films vacuum deposited (10^{-4} mm Hg) from a 99.9% pure melt onto 2000 to 5000 Å thick NaCl films previously deposited on metal plates. The substrates were maintained at temperatures between 300 and 800°C during deposition of the cobalt, and the films were annealed at different temperatures for from 1 to 8 hours. The films were removed from the substrate by dissolving the NaCl, and their phase compositions (relative contents of the cubic and hexagonal modifications) and orientations were determined by an x-ray technique and their coercive forces were obtained from hysteresis loops recorded in 50 Hz fields not exceeding 1.1

Cord 1/2

L 08765-67

ACC NR: AP6029132

C
Co. The orientation in the films was due practically entirely to growth orientation of the hexagonal crystallites. Both the coercive force and the hexagonal phase content decreased with increasing annealing temperature, the rate of decrease being most rapid at annealing temperatures near 490° C, which is within the range given in the literature for the transition temperature between the cubic and hexagonal phases of cobalt. In unannealed films the hexagonal phase content, the coercive force, and the degree of ordering decreased with increasing temperature of the substrate during deposition. The decrease of the coercive force is ascribed to the combined influence of the decreasing content and orientation of the hexagonal phase. Earlier findings of one of the authors and other collaborators are adduced to explain a small decrease of the coercive force with increasing annealing temperature at annealing temperatures below 480° as a result of coarsening of the block structure. It is concluded that the principal factors determining the coercive force of cobalt films are, in order of importance, the phase composition, the orientation of the hexagonal crystallites, and the dispersity of the structure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SURM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 008 OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 bc

L 32851-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AP5006341 8/0126/65/019/002/0310/0311

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Il'inskiy, A. I.; Ravlik, A. G.

TITLE: The strength of vapor-deposited nickel and iron films

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 310-311

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, nickel film, iron, iron film, vapor deposited film, film strength, film hardness, film property

ABSTRACT: Films, $20 \pm 5 \mu$ thick, of 99.99%-pure nickel and 99.9%-pure iron, vapor deposited at a rate of 0.2–0.3 μ/min on substrates having a temperature of 220–420°C, were tested for microhardness and tensile strength. Nickel films deposited at lower temperatures had the highest strength (σ_b) and microhardness (H_U). For example, the films deposited at 250–210°C had a σ_b of 110–130 kg/mm² and an H_U of 540–620 kg/mm², compared with a σ_b of 33 kg/mm² and a hardness HB of 60–70 kg/mm² for annealed solid nickel. Both σ_b and H_U sharply decrease with increasing temperature of the substrate. But even the films deposited at substrate temperatures as high as 400–420°C have a strength and hardness, 63–77 and 160 kg/mm², equal to the maximum strength and hardness of strain-hardened solid nickel. The form of the stress-strain curves for Ni films indicates a very effective blocking of the generation and motion of disloca-

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L 32851-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006341

tions. The behavior of iron films followed a similar pattern. The maximum H_u of Fe films was close to that of hardened medium-carbon steel; the strength decreased with increasing temperature of the substrate. Fe films, even when deposited at high temperatures, had a strength of $66-74 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ and a microhardness of $240-260 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, i. e., several times higher than those of annealed solid iron. In contrast with Cu and Ag films, Ni films have stable strength properties at room temperature. For example, $20-\mu$ thick nickel film aged for 8 months at room temperature exhibited no marked change in strength properties. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [M3]

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Kharkov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3205

Card 2/2

S/126/011/002/009/025
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L.S., Fedorov, G.V. and Ravlik, A.G.
TITLE: Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Iron-Carbon
Alloys of Varying Composition Prepared by the Use of
Electron Bombardment
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.2,
pp.236-239

TEXT: The authors have developed a method for preparing Fe-C alloys of varying composition by evaporation under the influence of electron bombardment. Thin films can be obtained for electron-diffraction study. In preparing their specimen of varying composition both simultaneous and successive condensation of iron and carbon were used. To evaporate carbon a pure carbon specimen was made the anode and a tungsten spiral the cathode, a constant accelerating field being produced with the aid of a 3.6 kV, 500 W transformer and a rectifier in a bridge circuit. A feature of the circuit is the provision of an electronic relay which switches off the high voltage if the anode current rises beyond the permissible value through the occurrence of a gas discharge (either in carbon vapour or gases evolved from the carbon). The circuit provides a

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S/126/61/011/002/009/025
E111/E452

Electron Diffraction ...

carbon evaporation rate of 150 mg/hour with a 0.15 cm³ specimen and 400 W. Iron evaporation was obtained using a conical tungsten heater coated with alundum. For deposition, single crystals of rock-salt or rock-salt condensed on glass were used, a special heater being provided by which the temperature could be raised quickly to 400°C. The electron-diffraction investigation of the iron-carbon alloy prepared in this way was effected in a type 3M-3 (EM-3) electron microscope with a diffraction attachment. The error in inter-planar distance determinations did not exceed 0.02 Å. It was found that simultaneous condensation of iron and carbon on cold surfaces gives a mixture of ferrite with "amorphous" carbon (or a finely dispersed carbon-rich phase). By condensation on to a surface at about 200°C, ferrite and cementite are formed whose diffraction lines are very diffuse; clear and intense interference rings of these components are obtained when the surface is at 250 to 400°C. The carbon lines became more intense with increasing carbon content (its concentration can be found by electron-diffraction phase analysis). With successive condensation on to a surface at about 100°C, the pattern shows iron rings and a halo for "amorphous" carbon; at 250°C and over,

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E111/E452

Electron Diffraction ...

ferrite and cementite are present. On cementite electron diffraction patterns the lines (002), (111), (020) and (221) were found. These are generally absent from X-ray patterns (Ref.3). When thin layers of carbon and iron were deposited successively on to a surface at 250°C, a hexagonal structure with closest packing was found with $a = 2.75$ and $c = 4.36 \text{ \AA}$ (lines (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), (203), (120), (121) were seen). Annealing at 600°C produces cementite. Some indications of such a phase have been obtained, e.g. by K.H.Jack (Ref.8: J.Iron and Steel Inst., 1951, 169, 1, 26), L.J.E.Hofer, E.M.Cohn and W.C.Peebles (Ref.9: J.Amer Chem. Soc., 1949, 77, 1, 189) and others (Ref.7 and 10). In further experiments, a 50% nickel-iron alloy was used in place of iron. The Fe-Ni-C alloy deposited on a single-crystal surface at about 400°C showed a gamma phase with a lattice period of 3.62 Å corresponding to about 2% C. The authors point out that the method developed can be used to prepare carbon-containing binary and multicomponent alloys and study their various non-equilibrium states. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

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Electron Diffraction ...

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E111/E452

ASSOCIATIONS: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
A.M.Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni
A.M.Gorkiy)
Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni
V.I.Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute
imeni V.I.Lenin)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1960

Card 4/4

PALATNIK, L.S.; RAVLIK, A.G.

Inhomogeneity of the phase structure and composition in condensed cobalt films. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:439-441 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

RAVLOVSKIY, G. T.

Preparation of cells for electron microscopy. Acta virol. (Praha)
[Eng] 6 no.4:372 J1 '62.

1. Dept. of Virology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON) (HISTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES)

RAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; YERMOLENKO, I.N.

Kinetics of the oxidation of cellulose by nitrogen dioxide.
Uch.zap.BGU no.24:138-148 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Cellulose) (Nitrogen dioxide)

Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. VIII. Effect of some organic dyes on the maximum of current due to electroreduction of oxygen. R. RAYMAN. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 3, 314-27 (1938); cf. *C. A.* 35, 3910. — The current-voltage curves, obtained with the dropping Hg cathode, for O²-contg. dil. solns. of electrolytes that are not adsorptive show prominent maxima due to the electroreduction of the O₂. When traces of adsorbable matter are present, or when the concn. of inactive electrolyte is increased (above 0.1 N), the max. on the curve is depressed and finally disappears. The diln. of the adsorbable compound at which the max. is reduced to half its original height is regarded as characterizing quantitatively the adsorbability of the substance. The present paper deals with the suppressive effect of certain org. dyes on the maximum due to the electroreduction of O in 0.001 N KCl. The amount of dye required for half suppression is greater, the faster the dropping of the cathode and the greater the concn. of the electrolyte. The relative adsorbabilities of the dyes used are "orange II" 33, tropolin 26, methyl green 23, methylene blue 20, methyl orange 20, "Biebrich scarlet" 17, fuchsin base 15, alizarin red 14, pyronine 4, phenolphthalein 1.7, fuchsin acid 0.4. **XII. Limiting currents of electrodeposition of metals and of hydrogen.** J. SLANÝK. *Ibid* 345-45; cf. Sochy, *C. A.* 26, 43. — The limiting currents due to the electrodeposition of metals for solns. contg. 0.001 g-equiv./l. of the chlorides of Cu, Cd and Mn in K₂H₃O₂ salt solns. showed good agreement with Rucken's formula (*C. A.* 1, 1814). This agreement is taken to show that the results obtained with the dropping Hg cathode are in no way influenced by the use of this special method of electrolysis. Limiting currents due to H deposition at the dropping Hg cathode in solns. of HCl to which different amounts of neutral salts (Na, K, Ba and Ca chlorides) were added did not follow Rucken's formula. The effect of the added salt in decreasing the limiting current of H deposition depends on the valency of the added cation. **XIII. Hydrolysis of cobaltous chloride.** R. BANICKA. *Ibid* 386-

450-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00144443

405; cf. C. J., 26, 5042.—Current voltage curves obtained in the electrolysis of aq. CoCl_4 solns. showed, depending on the degree of hydrolysis, an increase in current (in the form of a "wave") at a potential of about —1.05 v., which is about 0.2 v. more positive than the deposition potential of Co. This "wave" increased greatly when the soln. was heated or when a small amt. of alkali was added to the soln. It disappeared entirely when the H-ion concn. was made greater than 0.0001 N. It is concluded that, at the first increase in current, Co is deposited from the hydrolytic product CoOH^{+} , or from its hydrated form $(\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\text{OH})^{+}$, while at the second increase in current ordinary hydrated cobaltous ions $(\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6)^{2+}$ deposit. A theoretical discussion of the exptl. results and a discussion of the mechanism of electrodeposition are given. XXIII. Simultaneous estimation in the groups iron, chromium, aluminum, nickel, cobalt, zinc and manganese. J. Prajzner. *Ibid.* 404-17; cf. Suchy, C. J., 26, 43.—A table is given of the molar deposition potentials of the metals of the Fe-Cr group (of the analytical tables); and also of their deposition potentials from 0.001 N solns. The waves on the current-voltage curves due to Co, Fe and Cr practically coincide, so that ordinary chem. analn. into the usual two sub-groups must be made before polarographic analysis can begin. Analysis is carried out in the usual manner (cf. Heyrovský, C. J., 19, 2045; Kinelanova and Heyrovský, C. J., 22, 2515) in an atmosphere of H_2 . In the sub-group Fe, Cr, Al the content of each metal can be estd. when all three are present, if the soln. is dilut. to 0.001-0.0001 N and is only faintly acidic. In the sub-group Zn, Cu, Ni and Mn the only complications, when all the metals are present, arise from the simultaneous deposition of Zn and Ni. This is overcome by the addn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, almost to satn., after which the resulting current-voltage curve shows an isolated wave due to Zn only (more stable complexes being

formed with Ni, Co and Mn than with Zn). The Ni can then be estd. by the difference in heights of the Zn + Ni wave and the Zn wave. An accuracy of 5% of the individual metal contents at concns. as low as 10^{-6} N is claimed. XXIV. Disappearance of adsorption currents at the electrocapillary zero potential. JAMES A. HEYNACK AND R. VASCULAND: *Ibid* 118, 20; cf. C. J. 38, 4200 -- Kaptl. results and current voltage curves showing the transition of curves with adsorption currents into curves without maxima and with only diffusion currents are given. In order to show that no adsorption takes place at the electrocapillary zero, positive maxima were changed into neg. maxima (1) by shifting the deposition potential of ions over the electrocapillary zero and (2) by shifting the electrocapillary zero over the deposition potential of an electroresistible substance. The maxima disappear when the reduction potential of the reducible substance coincides with the potential at which the interfacial potential of polarized Hg is a max. Adsorption at an electrode ceases at the cathode potential at which the interfacial potential changes sign.

EDWARD B. SAVAGE

RAVNAHRIB, BORIS (Sublieutenant)

"Hand Rocket Launchers"

SO: Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik, Issue 12, Belgrade, Dec 1953
(D-6578, 18 Feb 54)

Ravnapolets, S. M.

14-57-6-12979

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 165 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ravnapolets, S. M.

TITLE: Agricultural Renaissance in the Byelorussian SSR from
1943 to 1945 [K voprosu o vozrozhdenii sel'skogo
khozyaystva BSSR (1943-1945 gg.) -- in Byelorussian]

PERIODICAL: Vestsi AN BSSR, ser. gramadsk. n., 1956, Nr 2, pp 31-41

ABSTRACT: The author describes the damage done to Byelorussian
agriculture during the Great Patriotic War and dis-
cusses the methods of its reactivation after the
republic was liberated. Problems of drainage received
the greatest attention in 1945 and 1946. A special
decree, issued by the Council of People's Commissars
of the USSR on June 29, 1945, provided for the restor-
ation of drainage systems over an area of 25 000
hectares, and numerous other measures for the material

Card 1/2

Agricultural Renaissance (Cont.)

14-57-6-12979

reconstruction of the Byelorussian SSR. The author provides information on the present state of agriculture and discusses prospects for its further development during the sixth five year plan.

Card 2/2

Ya. B.

KOCZKA, I.; RAVNAY, M.; IVANOVICS, G.

Chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 92 no.16:498-502 22 Apr 1951.
(CLML 24:5)

1. Doctor for Koczka and Ivanovics. 2. Institute of Pathology and Microbiology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyorgy Ivanovics), Szeged University.

PINTER, Miklos, dr.; ABRAHAM, Endre, dr.; RAVNAY, Marta, dr.

Isolation experiments and serological studies with poliomyelitis virus in tissue culture. Orv. hetil. 97 no.15:393-397 8 Apr 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezetenek
(igazgato: Ivanovics, Gyorgy dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS, culture

isolation & type determ. in human embryonal tissue
culture. (Hun))

(POLIOMYELITIS

antigen determ. in normal blood serum. (Hun))

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

polio. antigens, determ. in normal blood serum. (Hun))

(TISSUE CULTURE

cultivation of polio. virus in human embryonal tissue
culture. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.10/6 Dermatology June 56

1373. RÁVNAY R. and GARAZSI M. "Az isonicotinsavhydrazid (INH) hatása a bőrgumósodásra. The effect of isonicotinic acid hydrazide on skin tb." HUNG.-DERM. VENER. REV. 1954, 30 (161)
The authors treated 28 patients suffering from tuberculous skin diseases and 7 cases of erythematous with INH. Five mg./kg. were given daily; 18 cases were cured, 10 cases improved, in 3 cases there was no change, 4 patients did not return for further treatment. From the symptom-free patients 2 relapsed. Untoward effects occurred in 13 cases without serious consequences. Földvári - Budapest

RAVNAY, TAMAS

Medicine
Dermatology

DECEASED

c. 1963

1964

RAVNIC, Jordan, inz.

Putting on trial of the installation for the furfural
extraction of oil distillates at the Rijeka Oil Refinery.
Nafta Jug 13 no.11/12:389-394 N-D '62.

1. Rafinerija nafte, Rijeka.

RAVNIC, Jordan, inz.

launching into experimental operation of the plant for
furfural extraction of oil distillates at the Petroleum
Refinery, Rijeka. Nafta Jug 13 no. 11/12:389-394 N-D
'62.

1. Petroleum Refinery, Rijeka.

RAVNIHAR, B., prof. dr.; CEBIN, B.

Therapy of inoperable bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkuloza 17 no.1/2:
166-172 Ja-Ap'65.

1. Onkoloski institut, Ljubljana (Direktor: prof. dr. Bozena
Ravnihar).

RAVNIK, V.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS

RAVNIK, V. The popular science collection of the Mladinska knjiga Publishing House. p. 149. Vol. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 11, No. 2.
April 1959 Unclass.

RAVNIKAR, B.

Problems of the production of quartz crystal units. II. (To be contd.) p. 184.

(ELEKTROTEHNISKI VISTNIK. Vol. 25, No. 5/6, May/June 1957, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (HAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

RAVNIKAR, I.

Electronic time relay.

p. 253
Vol. 23, no. 7/8, 1955
ELEKTROTEHNISKI VESTNIK
Ljubljana

So; East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

YUGOSLAVIA

RAVNIHAR, Prof Dr Bozena, Ljubljana [affiliation not given].

"The State and Organization of the Struggle Against Malignant Neoplasms in Yugoslavia."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlie, Vol 19, No 4, 1963, pp 109-115.

Abstract: Despite a sharp increase in illness and death from cancer in Yugoslavia (26,000 deaths in 1960), the struggle against cancer has been of little effect because programs were not realized and material resources not found. What little has been accomplished has resulted from the efforts of individuals in the anyway haphazard oncological service. Federal and republic public health institutes or centers ought to take charge of the program, including epidemiology (statistics and a register of cases), prevention (protection against cancerogenous agents, discovery of precancerous conditions), oncological dispensaries (massive detection), diagnosis, therapy, training, education, and research. No references.

1/1

RAVNIHAR, Bozna, dr.

Problems of radiotherapy of laryngeal carcinoma. Lijec. vjes.
76 no.7-8:298-308 July-Aug 54.

1. Iz Onkologog instituta Medicinske visoke sole u Ljubljani.
(LARYNX, neoplasms
radiother.)
(RADIOThERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of larynx)

RAVNIK, D.

"Reports from the 12th Mining and Metallurgic Conference, held June 8-11, 1960 at Freiberg." Reviewed by D. Ravnik. Rud met zbor no.2:182 '62.

RAVNIK, D.

"Geophysical colloquy of December 6, 1960 at Freiberg." Reviewed by
D. Ravnik. Rud met zbor no.2:181-182 '62.

RAVNIK, D.

"Approximation of the regional gravity field with the aid of the higher-order polynomials in the light of the possibility of their numerical calculation" by Zbigniew Fajkiewicz. Reviewed by D. Ravnik. Rud met zbor no.2:195 '62.

RAVNIK, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Rifling for metal-jacketed rifle balls and reasons for dispersion. p. 575. NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Slovenia. Uprava za napredek v proizvodnji) Ljubljana. (Bi-monthly technological journal issued by the Administration for Technological Advancement, including the decimal classification of the articles; with English summaries). Vol. 3, No. 6, Dec. 1952.

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Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

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"Handmade firearms." p. 245. (Nova Proizvodnya. Vol. 4, no. 3/4, Sept. 1953. Ljubljana.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.
Uncl.

RAVNIK, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

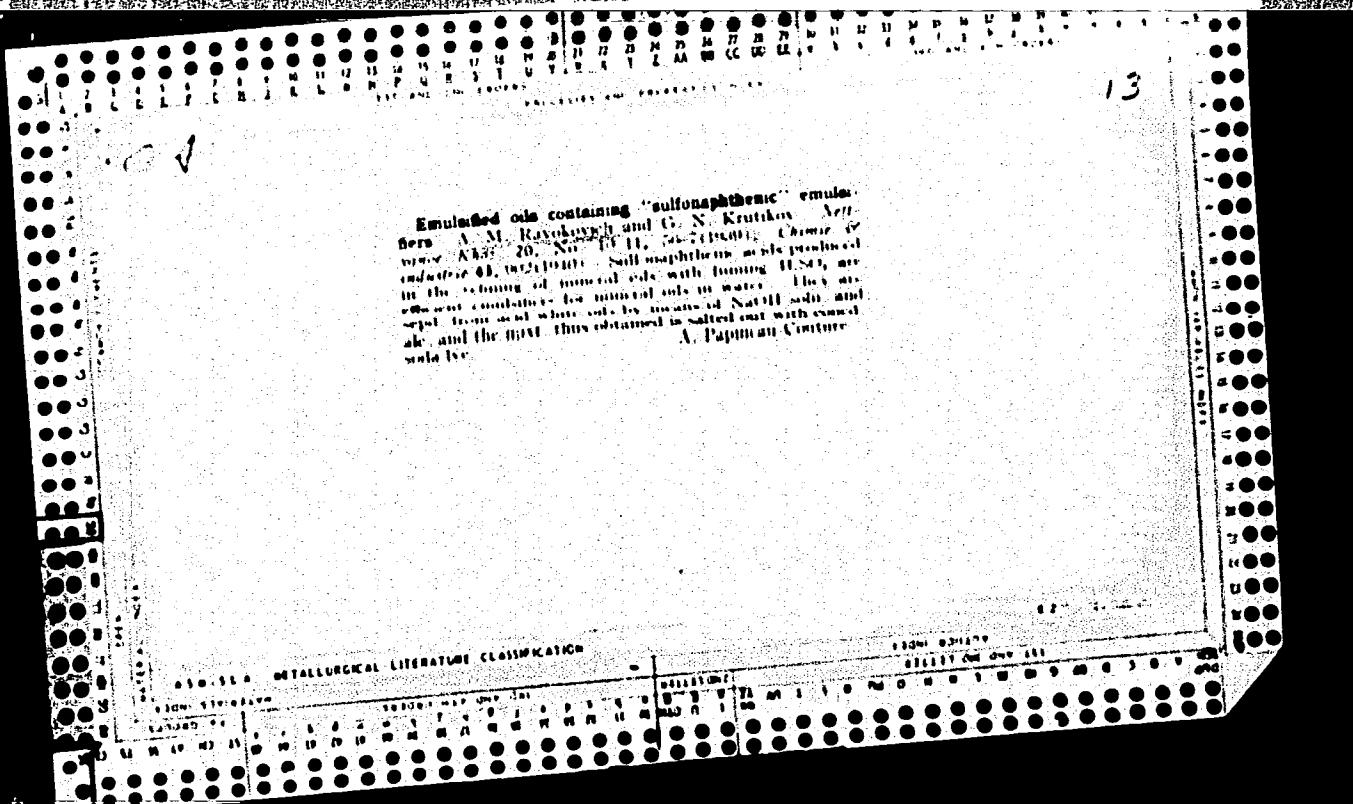
Technology-Periodicals

The possibility of progressive rifling-cutting. p. 577.
NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Slovenia. Uprava za napredok v
proizvodnji) Ljubljana. (Bimonthly technological
journal issued by the Administration for Technological
Advancement, including the decimal classification of the
articles; with English summaries). Vol. 3, No. 6,
Dec. 1952.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress
Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

RAVNIKAR, Bruno, inz. (Ljubljana)

Automation in shunting stations. Avtomatika 3 no.5:334-338
O '62.



RAVNIK, Vlado; AVSNIK, France

Morphology and systematics of the genus Nigritella Rich. Biol
inst 12:65-75 '64.

1. Biologic Institute of the University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.
Submitted July 31, 1964.

RAVNOV, A.S., prof.; KOVANEV, V.A., kand. med. nauk; KHMELEVSKIY, Yu.M.;
VOYNOVA, I.I.

Comparative evaluation of the action of depolarizing and nondepolarizing muscle relaxants in heart surgery. Khirurgija 40 no.7:
18-23 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - zasluzhennyj
deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'
- akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 05287-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) GD
ACC NR: AT6022704 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0408/0419

AUTHOR: Avseyenko, V. V.; Medvedev, G. A.; Ravodin, O. M.

35

B71

ORG: none

TITLE: Continuous extremal systems

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Samoobuchayushchiyeysa avtomati-
cheskiye sistemy (Self-instructing automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 408-419

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control theory, circuit design, random noise signal

ABSTRACT: This article gives a general description and structure of a continuous extremal system in which information is extracted from realization of the output quantity of the object on a sliding time scale of fixed length which is limited at the top and at the bottom. The design features and technical characteristics of an experimental model are given schematically and the function of each component is elucidated. The system has the following technical characteristics: passband width 0.5 cps; range of voltage change at the output of the sum-mators and integrators ± 100 v; amplitude of the search disturbances 4.5 v; duration of the search disturbances 0.1 sec; off-duty factor 1/2; delay time 0.1 sec; a duration of 100 sec of

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6022704

the time interval over which the output of the controlled system is averaged; the errors in the voltage magnitude during operation of the system are determined by the corresponding errors of the electron model (10% of the maximal deviation of the scale, i.e., within $\pm 10\text{v}$); and the accuracy of measuring the search time is 0.125 sec. The authors experimentally recorded the dependence of the average search time on the amplitude of the search disturbances, on the variance of noises at the input and output of the controlled system, on the relationship of the repetition period of the search disturbances and noises at the input of the controlled object, and on the shape of the search disturbances, as well as the dependences of the average output value of the controlled system of the same quantities. The experimental results showed that in the presence of noises there is always an optimal value of the amplitude of the search disturbances which minimizes the mathematical expectation of the output (M_x). The extremum of the characteristic $M_x(u_{\text{search}})$, where u_{search} is the amplitude of the search disturbances, is always expressed more markedly, the smaller the value of σ^2 on the envelope of the noise at the input. The search time is inversely proportional to the amplitude of the search disturbances in the case of the linear equation and depends little upon it in the case of the relay equation at sufficiently high values of u_{search} . An increase of the transmission factor of the summator in all cases led to a decrease of M_x and the average search time. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, and 25 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 09, 2 SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 egh

E 5418-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5025086

44/65 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/65/003/003/0209/0216

AUTHORS: Preobrazhenskiy, N. G.; Revodina, O. V.; Terpugova, N. S.

30

44/65 15

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of spectral line shape with asymmetrical self-reversal

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 209-216

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometry, line self reverse, spectral line intensity, spectrum line, spectrum analysis

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of work reported previously by N. S. Gorbacheva and N. G. Preobrazhenskiy (Opt. i spektr., 15, 453, 1963). The factors determining the spectral line shape with asymmetrical self-reversal were investigated. It was found that the line shape could be described in terms of four parameters ϕ_1 , ϕ_2 , ϕ_3 , and ϕ_4 (see Fig. 1). The relationships between these parameters and the optical density and inhomogeneity of the radiating layer, the Voigt parameter, and the shifts and half-widths of emission and absorption lines

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.42

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ACC NR: AP5025086

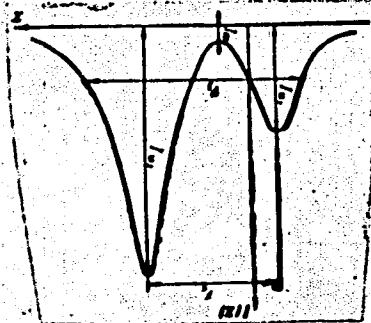


Fig. 1
Parameters in terms of which
the line shape $I(x)$ is described.
 $\theta_1 = I_{M_1}/I_{M_2}$, $\theta_2 = I_{m}/I_{M_2}$, θ_3
line width measured at half-line
width of the smaller maximum,
 θ_4 the distance between maxima

were determined. The results are given in tabular form. Orig. art. has: 9
tables, 1 graph, and 13 equations.

SUB CODE: OP/

SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 005

BVK
Card 2/2

RAVSKIY, E.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.P.; VANGENCEYM, E.A.; GERBOVA, V.G.;
GOLUBEVA, L.V.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.,
otv. red.; KUZNETSOVA, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Quaternary sediments in the south of Eastern Siberia.]
Antropogenovye otlozheniya iuga Vostochnoi Sibiri. Moskva,
Nauka 1964. 279p. (Akademicheskii
institut. Trudy, no.105) (MIRA 17:1C)

RAVSKIY, E. I.

"The age and paleoecology of Paleolithic sites in Siberia."

report submitted for the 7th Intl Cong, Intl Assoc for Quaternary Research,
Boulder & Denver, Colorado, 30 Aug-5 Sep 65.

GOLUBEVA, L.V.; RAVSKIY, E.I.

Climatic time phases of the Zyryanka glaciation in Eastern
Siberia. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.29:132-148 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

GOLUBEVA, L.V.; RAVSKIY, E.I.

Quaternary of Tunkinskiye troughs. Trudy Kom.chetv.per. 19:240-
259 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Tunkinskiye Gol'tay Range—Geology, Stratigraphic)

RAVSKI, J.

On a group-theoretical systematization of elementary particles. In English p.255.
BULETIN Varsovie
Vol. 3, no. 5, 1955

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

RAVSHI, J.

530.145

✓ 7952. A DISCUSSION ON BILOCALITY. J.Ravshi
Acta phys. Polon., Vol. 15, No. 2, 89-109 (1956).

The conceptual situation in contemporary theoretical physics is discussed. The position and displacement rectors x_μ, d_μ form an abstract algebra constituting a natural generalization of the concept of space-time (space-time quantization), and a starting point for a bilocal theory. The canonical transformations of the operators x_μ, d_μ play an important role. The linear subgroup of the group of canonical transformations is unimodular. This offers a simple and natural interpretation of isospin. The problem of rest-mass is also discussed. Mass consists of two parts: a kinetic (mechanical) mass and a field mass. The former is connected with the internal motion of the bipoint particle. For higher states of internal motion the self-mass is probably negligible in comparison with the kinetic mass.

RJG
A.

SMW MDC

APUKHTIN, N.I.; BOGRETSOVA, T.B.; BOCH, S.G. [deceased]; GENESHIN, G.S.;
GOLUBEVA, L.V.; GRIMOV, V.I.; KHASNOV, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.;
NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POPOV, V.V.;
PRINTS, R.N.; RAVSKIY, E.I.; SHANTSER, Ye.V.; EPSHTEYN, S.V.;
YAKOVLEVA, S.V.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KASHINA,
P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise field manual for a comprehensive geological survey of the
Quaternary] Kratko polevoe rukovodstvo po kompleksnoi geologiche-
skoi s'emke chetvertichnykh otlozhenii. Sost. N.I.Apunktin i dr.
Moskva, 1957. 201 p.

(MLR 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy
geologo-razvedochnyy institut (for Shantser). 3. Geologicheskiy
institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Nikiforova, Ravskiy, Golubeva)
3. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedor SSSR (for Ganeshin, Bogretsova,
Mikhaylov). 4. Vojenno-inzhenernaya akademiya im. Kuybysheva (for
Popov). 5. Trest "Mosgeolnerud" (for Prints). 6. Severo-Zapadnoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Apuktin)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

GROMOV, V.I., otv. red.; IVANOVA, I.K., otv. red.; MARKOV, K.K.,
otv. red.; BEYSHTADT, M.I., otv. red.; RAVSKIY, E.I.,
otv. red.

[Quaternary period and its history; for the Seventh
Congress of the INQUA held in the U.S.A., 1965] Chetvertich-
nyi period i ego istoriya; k VII Kongressu INQUA (SShA, 1965).
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po izucheniyu chetvertich-
nogo perioda.

ALEKSEYEV, M.N.; KUPRINA, N.P.; MEDYANTSEV, A.I.; KHOREVA, I.M.; RAVSKIY,
E.I., otv.red.; MISHINA, R.L., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and correlation of Neogene and Quaternary sediments in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform and its eastern fold margin] Stratigrafiia i korreliatsiia neogenovykh i chetvertichnykh otlozhenii severo-vostochnoi chasti sibirskoi platformy i ee vostochnogo skladchatogo obrazleniya. Moskva, Izd-vo. Akad. nauk SSSR. 1962. 125 p. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.66). (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chetvertichnyy otdel Geologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Alekseyev, Kuprina, Medyantsev, Khoreva).
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ALEKSANDROVA, L.P.; VANGENGEYM, E.A.; GERBOVA, V.G.; GOLUBEVA, L.V.;
RAVSKIY, E.I.

New data on a section of Quaternary sediments of Mount Tologoy
(western Transbaikalia). Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no. 28:84-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

3 (5)

AUTHOR:

Ravskiy, E. I.

SOV/20-127-3-51/71

TITLE:

On the Stratigraphy of Tertiary Deposits in the South of the
Siberian Plateau

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 655-658 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The tertiary sediments are not widespread in that region. Their stratigraphy and history of geologic development, however, are of great importance for the disclosure of bauxite- and refractory clay deposits, old diamond fields, and titanium minerals. The sediments mentioned were classified as early as 1888 (Ref 19) and 1896 (Ref 2). Since then several papers on this topic were published (Refs 9, 11-13, 15, 17). Nevertheless, there is no uniform description of the topic mentioned in the title. The following classification can be given on account of the entire material available at present: (1) Eluvial formations of the old weathered crust (Upper Cretaceous to Paleogene). (2) Alluvial and marine weathering- and redeposition products of the crust mentioned - Ol'zonskaya suite (Oligocene to Miocene). (3) Carbonate marine sediments - Bayandayskaya suite, see below (Middle or Upper Miocene). Sandy pebble deposits of the Pleistocene watercourse of the region between the rivers

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On the Stratigraphy of Tertiary Deposits in the
South of the Siberian Plateau

SOV/20-127-3-51/71

Angara and Lena - Manzurskaya suite (Upper Pliocene). -
(1) These layers are deposited on the foundations of the oldest
Kainozoic sediments. They have still been preserved in plain
regions between rivers at absolute altitudes of 400-650 m.
(2) These sediments are known to occur frequently in the Siberian
Plateau. They were deposited by the watercourse of a hydro-
graphic system not corresponding to the recent one (Ref 11). The
deposits are connected with preserved fragments of the old
hydrographical system of the recent regions between rivers
(absolute altitudes: 400-600 m). Their color is light,
sometimes bright or multicolored. The whole mass shows no traces
of weathering in situ. (3) This suite consists almost entirely of
carbonate rocks: fresh-water limestones, calcareous tuffs, and
marls sometimes alternating with carbonate limestones. Because
of considerable depth, monotonous lithologic composition,
faunistic characterization, and a distinct separation of the
base and the roof, the Bayanlayskaya Suite
has to be classified as a special local suite. G. G. Martinson
could classify 14 species of fresh-water and 6 terrestrial
mollusks among the mollusks found in carbonate sediments. Six

Card 2/3

On the Stratigraphy of Tertiary Deposits in the South
of the Siberian Plateau SOV/20-127-3-51/71

fresh-water species are identical with Pliocene mollusks of Mongolia and North China. Although the Pliocene age of the suite mentioned is generally recognized, it may be doubted. The author gives sufficient data on account of which the age of this suite can be considered pre-Pliocene. (4) These rocks fill up the Pleistocene watercourses in the region mentioned which have been developed by Paleozoic rocks and partly by rocks of the second and third suite. Their depth is 100-110 m (Refs 9, 11, 15, 17). They belong to the Pliocene (Ref 11). In addition, the deposits of the oldest terraces on the upper-side of the flood region of the recent river system belong to Tertiary formations. There are 22 references, 19 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 9, 1959, by A. L. Yanshin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1959
Card 3/3

NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv. red.; LAVRUSHIN, Yu.A., otv. red.; LUNGERSGAUZEN, G.F., red.; FEDOROVICH, B.A., red.; IVANOVA, I.K., red.; RAVSKIY, E.I., red.; MARENINA, T.Yu., red. izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Study of the Quaternary Period] Materialy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po izucheniiu chetvertichnogo perioda, Moscow, 1957. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.3. [Quaternary sediments in the Asian part of the U.S.S.R.] Chetvertichnye otlozheniya Aziatskoi chasti SSSR. 1961. 442 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po izucheniyu chetvertichnogo perioda, Moscow, 1957.
(Soviet Central Asia—Geology) (Siberia—Geology)

RAVSKIY, E.I.; GOLUBEVA, L.V.

Zopleistocene of the Tunka Depression. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1207-
1210 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom N.S.
Shatskim.
(Tunka Depression—Geology, Stratigraphic)

Ravskiy, E.E.

SUBJECT: USSR/Russian Diamonds

25-4-7/34

AUTHOR:

Ravskiy, E.I., Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE:

Diamonds of Yakutsk (Yakutskiye Almazy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' April 1957, # 4, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Not long ago scientists held the opinion that diamonds could only be found in the southern part of the globe. Checking of minerals in Siberian rivers revealed that quantities of garnets, reminding one of South-African kimberlites were found. These stones are closely related to pyropes, companions of diamonds. Twenty years of indefatigable research at last gave substantial results in that large diamond deposits were found around the Nizhnyaya Tunguska river and in the Yakutsk ASSR, along the Vilyuy river. The largest diamond found is of 32 carats. Since diamonds are extensively used in modern industry, the USSR government is very much interested in exploiting diamonds on a large scale.

This article contains one illustration and one map.

Card 1/2

RAVSKIY, E.I.

Quaternary stratigraphy of the southern Siberian Platform. Trudy
GIN no.26:37-95 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Siberian Platform—Geology, Stratigraphic)

RAVSKIY, M.I., inzh.-mekhanik

Fiber distributor for scutchers. Tekst.prom. 23 no.8:43-44
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik byuro tekstil'nykh mashin otdela glavnogo
konstruktora Kuznetskogo zavoda tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya
(Kuztekstil'mash).

(Textile machinery)

AVLOVA, S.A., and A.YATOVA, L.I. and G.GI-ERIT, v.v.

Methods for obtaining and for quantitative analysis of paper-chromatograms of sugars.

Biokimiya, Vol. 17, No. 5, pp 551, 1952.

RAVSKIY, Edmund Iosifovich; GROMOV, V.I., otv.red.; IMSHENETSKIY, A.I.,
red. i nauchn. red.; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Geology of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments and the diamond
potential of the southern part of the Tunguska Basin] Geologiya
mesozoiskikh i kainozoiskikh otlozhenii i almazonost' iuga
Tungusskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1959. 177 p.
(Akademija nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.22)

(Tunguska Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Tunguska Valley--Diamonds) (MIRA 12:9)

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand. ekon. nauk; MILOVANOV, V.A., kand. ist. nauk; NIKITIN, G.A., kand. geogr. nauk; GURVICH, G.Ts. kand. ekon.nauk; GOLUBEV, B.P., nauchn. sotr.; KRUTILINA, T.N., nauchn. sotr.; MIKHNEVICH, L.M., nauchn. sotr.; GIORGIDZE, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk; RAVUN, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk; OKUN', M.V., kand. ekon.nauk; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T., kand. ekonom. nauk; KROMOV, P.A., doktor ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy red.; LEONENKO, I., red. Izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Economy of White Russia during the period of imperialism, 1900 - 1917] Ekonomika Belorussii v epokhu imperializma, 1900-1917. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 420 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk, Instytut ekonomiki.
2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all except Leonenko, Atlas).

RAVVA, Zhores Samuilovich; TSLAF, Mikhail Yakovlevich; KLEBANOV,
M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, obshchestvennyy red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA,
N.Ye., red. izd-va; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Program control systems and their elements] Sistemy program-
mnogo upravleniya i ikh elementy. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 187 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Machine tools—Numerical control)

RAVVA, Zh.S., inzh.

Functional control is a method for increasing the motion stability of machine-tool units. Izv. vya. ucheb. zav., mashinostr. no.12:139-152 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

RAVVA, Zh.S.; RUMANOV, B.A.

Program controlled engraving. Stan. i instr. 36 no.4:16-17 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

large-block electric power distribution units. It can energ. 20
kw.d:exp.30 Aug 1965. (MFA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014443

RAVVIN, G.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3761

Manovtsev, Anatoliy Petrovich, and Gertsel' Iosifovich Ravvin

Osnovy teleupravleniya i telekontrolya; metody peredachi soobshcheniy.
Shifratory i deshifratory priznakov posylok (Principles of Re-
mote Control; Methods of Message Transmission. Encoders and De-
coders of Message Characteristics) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959.
751 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.A. Dubov, Deceased; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of remote control
at schools of higher technical education and academies, and may
also be used by engineers and technicians working in this field.

COVERAGE: The book contains information on component units of re-
mote control systems and general ideas on methods of communi-
cation transmission in these systems. The book discusses methods
of selection and discrimination of signals and methods of division
of communication channels, as well as the principles and theory
of such basic elements of encoding and decoding systems as pulse

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Principles of Remote (Cont.)

SOV/3761

generators, pulse shaping components, encoders and decoders of message characteristics. A.P. Monovtsev wrote sections 2-2, 2-4, and 2-5 of Chapter II, Chapter XII, and the appendixes. The rest of the book was written jointly by the authors and edited by A.P. Monovtsev. The authors thank Professor N.A. Livshits, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and V.A. Dubov (deceased). There are 176 references: 148 Soviet, 19 English, 4 French, 3 German, and 2 Italian.

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MANOVTSOV, Anatoliy Petrovich; RAVVIN, Gertsel' Iosifovich; DUBOV, V.A.,
red. [deceased]; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of remote checking and control; methods of transmitting
information, coders, and decoders] Osnovy teleupravleniya i tele-
kontrolia; metody peredachi soobshchenii, shifratory i deshifratory
priznakov posylok. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 751 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Telemetering) (Remote control)

REMI ZOV, V.Ye. (Moskva); RAVIN, M.M. (Moskva)

Welding cromansil steel tanks and pressure vessels with a
nonconsumable electrode and a double gas shield. Avtom. svar.
16 no.9:72-74 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

RAVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Conversion to the seven-hour work day at machinery manufacturing and metalworking enterprises of the Executive Committee of the City of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.11: 5-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ravin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for Ginodman).

(Moscow--Hours of labor)

RAVIN, S.D.

Some results of the change-over of Moscow municipal workers
to a shorter workday and new wage terms. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35
no.10:34-36 O '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Gorodskoy planovoy
komissii.
(Moscow—Wages—Municipal services)
(Hours of labor)

RAVVIN, S.D.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Improving the organization of work norms and wages in municipal enterprises. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.4:33-35 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy planovoy komissii
(for Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener Otdela truda i zarplaty Gorodskoy
planovoy komissii (for Ginodman).

(Wages)

RAVIN, S.M.; GINODMAN, B.M.

Precast concrete plants change to the seven-hour workday. Gor. khoz.
Mosk. 32 no.11:7-9 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik ot dela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgorispolkoma (for
Ravvin). 2. Starshiy inzhener ot dela truda i zarplaty Gorplana Mosgor-
ispolkoma (for Ginodman).
(Hours of labor) (Moscow--Concrete plants)

RAVIN, V.A.

21

Reaction of the lungs to various kinds of coal dust.
V. A. Ravin and P. A. En'yukova (Donets. Inst. Fiziol.
Truda. Staffio). Arkh. Patol. 13, No. 1, 79-83(1951).—
Lungs of rabbits which were subjected to inhalation of dust
from bituminous or anthracite coal showed more rapid and
more pronounced irritative pathol. changes in the latter
instance. Since the difference in Si content between the 2
kinds of coal is but 0.3% the difference in behavior must be
ascribed to the nature of the coal dust proper. G. M. K.